GENERAL NEWS OF THE CITY

OF KEIGHBOR HEALTH OFFICIALS.

INSPECTION OF THE CITY AND DINNER. VETERANS OF THE MEXICAN WAR.

A History of Their Recent Proceedings.

Design of the New Badge for Member Progress and Improven Permits to Build - Boating Matters-Miscellaneous Paragraphs of Local Interest.

Weather probabilities, estimated at 1 o'cick a.m.: For the Eastern and Middle States, bigher barometer, variable winds, slight changes in tempeature, and generally clear weather.
Thermometric readings taken July 11, 1875, at the Signal Office: At 7 a.m., 75°; 7:35 a.m., 74°; 12 m., 83°; 2 p. m., 85°; 45 p. m., 88°; 9 p. m°, 78°; 11 p. m., 75°. Maximum, 88°; minimum, 71°. The sinking fund commissioners have thus far issued \$0,000,000 of 3-65 bonds.
The excursion of the M. V. D. C. will not take place on Monday, the 13th Inst.
Sherman & Grant, bankers—Highest price paid for 3-65 bonds and auditor's certificates.
Officer Amiss shot and killed a mad dog at the Officer Amiss shot and killed a mad dog at the orner of Fourteenth and I streets northwest last

At the last meeting of the Board of Underwriters of this city, held last week, the rates were revised, and a general reduction agreed upon. Six per cent. paid on deposits, payable on de-mand. Special rates on time deposits. J. H. Squire & Co., bankers. Squire & Co., bankers.

H. D. Cooke, jr., & Co., F street, hear the freesury, do a general banking business, and buy and sell District securities, etc.

The Nary Department has given orders to the commandant of the Washington navy yard to fit the steamer Fortune out for sea. She is to go to the Pensacola navy yard for duty at that station. It is rumored that the celebrated Sanborn in-vestigation of last spring is to be somewhat re-vived in the shape of an indictment against San-born in this District.

All the members of the Board of School Trustees who resigned last week have been re-appointed by the Commissioners, and will meet to-morrow night

Officer Helimutt; brought to the First present station Saturday a colored child, aged three years, found in the street, and restored it to its mether, Fannie Frances, No. 205 C street south-About 5 p. m. Saturday afternoon an alarm was urned in from box 24, caused by the burning of a ar-kettle in the yard of Mr. Fleming on K street. etween Fifth and Sixth streets northwest. No Sergeant Perry found a little girl, named

ophia Cohen, asleep in a door way on Seventh treet, between E and L streets northwest, last saturday sight, and restored her to her parents it No. 1130 Seventh street. An operative of the Treasury secret service fivision arrested a colored man, named James Derring, Saturday merning, for attempting to nave a canceled five deliar national bank note reference at the redeption agency. He sent a boy to the Department with the bill, and says he found ton the sidewalk. He is now in juli, awaiting a hearing on the charge of larceny.

hearing on the charge of larceny.

Officers of Lodge No. 6. Knights of Pythias, have been installed as follows: P. C., George Ryall; C. C., A. C. Whitney; V. C., Frank P. Cress: P., John H. King; M. at A., A. N. Thompson; I. G., H. T. Hicks: O. G., George R. Coxan. Also officers of Franklin Lodge, Ne. 2: C. C., W. H. Kell; V. C., Z. W. Rhodes; P., Edward Dunn; O. G., John Jost. O. G., John Jost.
The moenlight excursion of the congregation of the North Carolina-avenue mission church down the Potomac, on Wednesday evening next, prom-ises to be delightful, if we judge from the charac-ter of those previously given. The favorite steam-er Lady of the Lake has been chartered to con-vey the excursionists, and with a fine band of music and agreeable company, the pleasurable anticipations of all will surely be realized.

naticipations of all will surely be realized.

Thos. E. Waggaman, real estate broker and auctioneer, has sold, for Richard Peters, of New York, lots B and 4 in equare 55, fronting on H street northwest, between Iwenty-second and Twenty-third streets, to Calvin Witmer, for \$3,845. Also, for James M. Johnston, trustee, part of lot 12 in square 397, fronting 15 feet 7½ inches on Eighth street northwest, to C. A. Langley, for 55 cents per foot.

Next Thursday afternoon a sweepstake race Next Thursday afternoon a sweepstake race will come off over the Brightwood park. It will be for a purse of \$300, to which the Washington Driving Association has added \$100 for the second horse. George F. (formerly George Washington.) Buckskin and Honest John have been entered, and there is a certainty of a lively contest. The race will take place at 420 o'clock, and Knox's omnibuses will leave the principal hotels for the course at 3200 b.m.

Fire.

About 7 o'clock last evening a fire was discovered in the bakery of Herman Bochel, at the corner of Thirteenth and D streets southwest, which mer of infrieenth and D streets southwest, which was occasioned by a defective flue about the bake-oven, and resulted in little loss, beyond a batch of bread. Fifteen dollars will cover all damage. No. 2 engine was promptly on hand, though no alarm was struck, but the fire was extinguished without calling the engine into service.

The O'Connell Centennial. The Irish societies of the city are making extensive preparations to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Daniel O'Con

oredinanniversary of the birth of Damiel O'Con-nell, one of Ireland's most distinguished sons, on the 6th of August next. It is to be hoped that their settion will be harmonious, and that the demonstration on the day named will be worthy of those who may participate and of the occasion that calls for it. Real Estate Sales in Montgomery County, Maryland. B. H. Warner, real estate broker and auctioneer through J. T. Coldwell, salesman, sold on Satur-day for Edwin L. Stanton, receiver First National

Bank, Washington, D. C., a tract of land in Mont-gomery county, Maryland, being parts of tracts called "Labyrinth," "Grubly Thicket" and "Joseph's Park," about eight miles from Wash-ington and about two miles from "Silver Spring" depot, on the Forest Gleon road, containing about 130 acres, to Thomas W. Reiley & Sons at \$6,700. OBSEQUIES.

Funeral of Daniel G. Lobdell. The funeral services over the late Daniel G. Lobdell, supervising special agent under the Commissioner of Customs of the Treasury Depart. ment, were held at the Enbitt house Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock, and were conducted by Rev. Dr. Ross, of the Epiphany church. There was a large attendance of the many friends of the deceased. After the services the remains were placed on a train and taken to Albany for interment.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Permits to Build. The following building permits were issued last Saturday: Geo. Otto, a two-story brick dwelling north side of Massachusetts avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets northeast; 8000. Jas. Sullivan, a frame dwelling, south side L, between Second and I nird streets fortheast; \$590. Edward Hayes, rejairs to brick house, north side I street, between First street and New Jersey avenue; \$525. E. T. Brown, a three-story brick dwelling, east side of Fifth, between A and B streets southeast; \$4,50. J. R. Relay, a frame stable, north side U, between First and Third streets northwest; \$400.

THE ANALOSTANS. Shall a Crew be Sent to Saratoga ?

The subject of sending a boat's crew to repre sent them at the approaching regatta at Saratoga lake has received considerable attention toga lake has received considerable attention from the members of the Analostan Club. To do so they will be compelled to put out about seven hundred dollars, but as the treasury is in a plethoric condition just at present, no objection can be raised on that score. If it is finally decided to enter in the race, the crew of the four-cared shell will be made up as follows: Stowers, stroke; Brown, how; Cumberland, No. 2; and Maddox, or White, No. 3. Those who are posted assert that this crew would not fail to make a creditable showing for Washington.

BUSINESS ENTERPRISE.

An Extensive Saw-mill to be Erected. Messrs. H. B. Smith, of Williamsport, Pa., and L. D. Stone, Etmira, N. Y., have purchased the Bartholow wharf property near South Capitol and S streets, for the purpose of erecting thereon an extensive saw-mill and lumbering establish an extensive saw mill and immbering establish-ment. Mr. D. W. Smith of this city is their agent, and under his superintendence the work of pile driving for securing a foundation for the structure has already begun. The main building is to be 60 by 125 feet, to which an engine and boiler house, 20 by 75 feet, will be attached. It is expected that the mill will be in full operation by the list of October next. About forty men will be employed, and the capacity of the mill will be about 50,000 to 63,000 feet of lumber per day.

STIFF PILLOW CASES.

How a Man's Face was Scratched. A good-looking barkeeper at a down-town hotel popular with the gentlemen and a great favor. ite with the ladies. Sometimes the partiality of the fair sex for his company leads him into domestic trouble, for this young man is married. Last Saturday evening when near dask he was standing on a corner engaged in conversation standing on a corner engaged in conversation with a hewitching camsel, and just as the talk became interesting, who should turn the corner but his wife. Here was a dilemma, but he proved equal to the emergency, and suddenly recollecting or imagining probably that he had sent back to the hotel for his umbrells, he cried out to a mahogany colored boy in this wise: "Why don't you burry and get my numbrellar do you want to keep me waiting all night!" The wife passed on, apparently not noticing her husband standing on the sidewalk or hearing his voice. Yesterday morning, however he appeared with a lengthy certaich on the side of his face, which he said was caused by rolling on a pillow with too much starch in it. The wach woman should be instructed to it. The wash-woman should be k out all loose finger-nails in the future before ping the slips into the starch.

Probate Court-Register Webster. This court was occupied as follows on Saturday: The will of James Carter, heretofore reported, was fully proven and admitted to probe to The will of Colonel T. B. Florence was filed. The testator bequeaths his whole estate to John M. Morris for the use of his niece, Mary E. Norment.

The will of Charles Dean, bequeathing his estate to his sen, Henry C. Dean, was filed for pro-

The will of Catharine Lancaster, bequeathing her estate to her family, was filed for probate.

BOARD OF HEALTH. Asception and Entertainment of Visitors

Saturday. The cleanly and healthy condition of the city, which is chiefly owing to the sanitary measures enforced by the Board of Health, has been a source of great gratification to the residents, and, at the same time, attracted the attention of the officials of adjacent cities. While the board has not yet succeeded in accomplishing all that is requisite in the department over which they ex-ercise control to perfect the sanitary system and make its operations complete throughout, still the progress made beyond what was accomplished water the old sense above accomplished under the old regime shows astonishing advance-ment, and causes the residents of this community to wonder how they managed to exist in those times, surreunded by so much foulness and im-purities. These important changes, and the manner in which they were brought about, became a matter of importance to sanitarians and those having responsibilities resting upon them so weighty as the health of a community were desirous of possessing the knowledge of performing the work and profiting by the experiences that had wrought such pleasant and acceptable re-suits to this people. The authorities of Baltimore have many troubles to meet in the shape o

more have many troubles to meet in the shape of nuisances existing in that city, and which it is their desire to remove. Believing that they could secure information here that would prove advantageous in extricating them from their dilemma, it was decided to make a visit to the capital of the nation and witness the system in operation there.

The Board of Health, having been advised of the officials' intentions, made known their pleasure at the preposed visit, named last Saturday as an acceptable day, and prepared to extend to the visitors a cordial welcome. At the same time the board decided to afford them every facility and opportunity to witness the workings of the department in detail, and lot them pass a general inspection on the sanitary system that had been built up, so they might be enabled to derive a fuller and more satisfactory knowledge of the work for which the visit was made. The entire board assembled at the Baltumore and Ohio railroad depot, at 10:15 o'clock, last Saturday morning, for the purpose of RECEIVING THEIR GUESTS,

ing, for the purpose of

RECRIVING THEIR GUESTS,

who arrived by that train from the Monumental
City. The party was composed of Hon. F. C.
Latrobe, candidate for mayor: Dr. James A.
Stewart, heatth commissioner: Dr. C. W. Chancellor, W. W. Orndorf, W. H. Balton, Charles
Streeper, George A. Kirk, C. W. Lewis, John S.
Hogg, Alien E. Forrester and W. M. Donivan,
members of the city councils.

Dr. C. C. Cox, as president of the board, received the gentlemen and introduced them to his
fellow members, and a short time was consumed
in the exchange of courteries and a social conversation. The entire party then took carriages
that were in waiting and proceeded to what is
known as the general receiving depot, located at
the intersection of Delaware avenue, First
and H streets northeast. Here is where the
night soil, garbage and dead animals are
brought and temporarily deposited prior to
their transportation by rail into the country by H. W. Turner & Co., who are the contractors for that work. At this place the visitors were
met by Mr. Daniel S. Jones, chief elerk of the
board, and a most accommodating gentleman,
with the following officials from Alexandria, Va.:
Mayor K. Kemper, Dr. R. C. Powell, health officer: R. S. Asibry, auditor; S. E. Neale, alderman;
M. B. Harlow and W. H. Fowle, councilmen; J.
M. Johnson, attorney: W. D. Stewart, city engl.
neer; J. I. Burnham, ex-member of the board of
public I works, and R. F. Knox. The depot was
found to be in a very cleanly condition and so
thoroughly disinfected that scarcely any offensive
oders were emitted, and the visitors expressed
great surprises and much gratification that work
of this nature could be carried on within the city
limits without becoming objectionable by sending
out unpleasant and disagreeable smells and
thereby making the neighborhood an isolated and
deserted one for residences. They were also given
an opportunity to witness the wasgons discharge
cargees and see the same reload in cars, which
operations were also favorably commented upon.
Havin cargees and see the same reload in cars, which operations were also favorably commented upon. Having finished at the building the party were taken to the rooms of the board, where a full examination of the records and the manner in which they were kept was exhibited. The beaith officer's department and thoroughness of his work also came in for a full inspection and received very flattering comments for the completeness of the system. In fact, the visitors were being continually surprised by the perfect condition everything connected with the sanitary department was found to be in even the minutest matters showing that they received constant attention, and the gentlenected with the sanitary department was found to be in even the minutest matters showing that they received constant attention, and the gentle-men could not fail to express themselves as envy-ing this community such a superior regulated system conducive to their health, and compli-mented the members of the board for their perse-verance and energy in doing their part in placing this city in the front rank of cities for cleanliness, health and beauty.

health and beauty.

At THE LUNCH.

At 3 o'clock the board, with their visitors and other invited guests, proceeded to "Wormley's," corner of Fifteenth and Histrestsnorthwest, where a lunch was to be partaken of; but when the doors were opened, and the announcement to enter came, the sight presented rather gave a contradiction to the name given to the repast; for the table was burdened with delneacies, and showed that the caterer had not detracted from his reputation as a provider in fulfilling his part of the agreement. Before taking seats at the table Dr. Chancellor read a dispatch from Hon. Mayor Vansant, of Palifered in the state of the state o Rept him too late to make the train on when the Baltimoreans came over to the train on when the Baltimoreans came over to this city. The party took assigned places around the festal board, and before being seated Dr. C. C. Cox made a brief took assigned places around the festal board, and before being seated Dr. O. Cox made a brief speech of welcome. He assured the visitors that the board welcomed them with great pleasure and sincere delight. To those who had not visited Washington since the war would be apparent the great procress the city had made in the way of improvements. Instead of old shanties, handsome dwellings had been constructed, and in lieu of the mud and cobblestones there could now be seen miles of pavement. He was compelled to say, and he said it with pleasure, that much of this change was due to a man whom he hoped to have been present to-day. That man was A. R. Shepherd. And, however calumny and misrepresentation might have pursued him, he would be remembered with pride when his slanderers were gone and forgotten. He continued at some length, and, in conclusion, offered the first toast of the evening: "The Mayor in esse and in posze of Baltimore, "which was responded to by Hon. Mr. Latrobe. He spoke of the close alliance between Baltimore and Washington as sister cities, and, referring to ex-Governor Shepherd, said the day was not far distant when the citizens of this District would erect a monument to him in appreciation of the valuable services rendered this city. Speeches were also made by Major K. Kemper, Dr. Powell, health officer, and John M. Johnson, of Alexandrias. Dr. Chancellor, of Baltimore, in reply to a call appropriately responded and incidentally alinded to the

ealth and beauty.

reply to a call appropriately responded and inc dentally alluded to the VALOR OF THE WASHINGTON PIREMEN in adding to extinguish the fames which threat-ened the entire destruction of Baltimore about two years since. This act of kindness, said he, would never be forgotten until gratitude ceased to be one of the virtues of the people of Baltito be one of the virtues of the property of the more.

Dr. Stewart, of Baltimore, Mr. Neal, of Alexandria, and Prof. John M. Langston, Dr. D. W. Bliss, Dr. T. S. Verdi and John Marbury, rr. treasurer of the board, delivered brief speeches in response to calls made upon them.

STREET-SWEEPING.

The banquet being over and all the arrangements for keeping the city clean not having been examined, the company re-entered the carriages and proceeded to the corner of Sixteenth and N streets northwest, where all the sweepers and watering-wagons in the service of Mr. L. P. Wright, contractor for sweeping the streets, were exhibited and an opportunity to witness them in operation given. The machinery attracted considerable attention and was closely inspected, impressing the visitors very favorably with the process by which the streets of the city are kept clean.

All of the officials, both from Baltimore and Alexandria, returned home in the evening trains, but ere they departed expressed themselves as having enjoyed their short trip, being much pleased with the sanitary department and its workings, and deeply indebted to the Board of Health for their undivided attention and the courtesies shown, and hoping that an opportunity will occur in which they may testify to the truth of their statements by a return of the compliments received while visiting the city.

WHO WAS THE INEERIATE: STREET-SWEEPING.

WHO WAS THE INEBRIATE!

A Lucky Man on a Spree-Bad Thing for "Jo."

We have sympathy for Jo —, but the follow-ing incident is too good to keep: He is a scientific, polite and humans bar-tender. By humans we mean that he has heretofore been governed by the principle of remising to sell a man more rum who was already sufficiently inebriated to be oblivious of his conduct. He filustrated this practice one evening about the lest instant. A gentlemanly person came in and demanded a thirst-quencher. Appearing to be very thick of utterance, and inclined to run his words together. Jo thought his thirst had already been sumiciently quenched, and declined to serve him with stimulants. And he was not a sable son of African descent, either. Looking as certainly indigmant as a man certainly drunk is generally able to look, the applicant stapped his pocket-book down upon the marble slab, while he ripped out something very like "(hie) B-cheese and rice, (hie.) praps (hie) ye do this (hie) im able t' pay for a (hie) drink," and down he sunk to the floor insensitie. The barkeeper took care of his pocket-book, and had him laid away for a sleep in a quiet back room.

When locking up for the night, Jo put the stranger's pocket-book with his own into his pocket and mounted to his sleeping apartment, after having told the night watch that if the stranger awoke an right and asked for his treasure to come and wake him and get it. Sure enough, about two or three o'clock, when the narcotic effects of the stimmlants had been slept away and really required renewal before more sleep could be obtained, the gentlemanly lodger awoke and demanded a drink or his money, or both. The watchman hed himself to Jo's room, with "Mars'r Jo! Fore God he's don woke all right and watch his pocket-book." No sooner said than done; the pocket-book. was handed over to the lately inebriated stranger, and the latter went joyfully on his way; only too glad to find that he still had the wherewith to slake that never-ending thirst at some one of the ail-night houses which are kept epen for the refreshment of benighted strangers, but which, we are happy to say, we never see frequented by our own citizens. They are only kept open all night in of his conduct. He illustrated this practice on evening about the 1st instant. A gentlemanly person came in and demanded a thirst-quencher

CHURCH SERVICES. (Continued from First Page.)

ment in business should not bring this de-pression, but it did. Then, again, loss of friends or property, or failure in some great en-terprise, was a cause of despondency. Elijah had not been a selfish man. He had seen his work go backward, and the very men who had shouted for God had been ready te kill him. Jesabel had triumphed; his despondency had been fundament-ally

LACK OF WILL, though be had been a man of determination when things went well. The second and deeper thought was the inward source whence despondency came. The man who failed in buriness had not a particle of fear that he would ever come to want, that he would not always have bread. It was all an undue self-esteem. He desired to maintain his position. If God's providence saw fit that his neighbor should rise above him, why should he despond? They had a Creator who saw fit to give to some adversity and to others prosperity; why should he wish to keep ever in the ascendiency? He was exalted that was humble. When a man had done his duty, manfully and faithfully, he was not crushed nor despondent. LACK OF WILL, dency? He was exasted that was numble. When a man had done his duty, manfully and faithfully, he was not crushed nor despondent.

No man who went out of this world by his own hand, who was crushed by despondency, came up to THE FULL IDEAL OF DUTY.

THE FULL IDEAL OF DUTY.

It was folly for him to forsake his post of duty and leave his family to suffer.

Elijah said, "Lord, it is enough." He had suffered enough; he had trumphed enough also. The Lord did not bring forth fruit from the tempest and the earthquake, and the reaction that Elijah had met was the necessary consequence of his style of labor. God had made each of them for his own purposes, and when they were depressed and others comparatively exaited should they be despondent? They should mark it in all their lives that despondency was a sin. They should not call it a conventional or an excusable thing. thing.

It seemed to be an offset to the day-dreams of youth. These day-dreams were harmless so long as they did not lead to a neglect of duty. God had seen fit to set over against these dreams darker hours, when they were tempted to despond. They should mark it, and when tempted to despondency rise above it. Americans were unwise, he said, as a people in matters of finance and speculation. In the Oid World business outside the second of the seco went on quietly, and men rose, but America: were in a new country, and had

A VENTURESONE SPIRIT, but they were becoming like Europeans, and were getting to be a stable people. They would have to consent to walk along together, and he thought that it would be a happy thing when they did. This that caused despondency was rising up in a great and healthful revolution. They should mark the causes that led men to rentrue and despond.

Preachers, he said, desponded. The very man who, it was thought, would be the last, had been the first. They should mark it in others and guard themselves against it. Why should he despond if his brother rose above him? The Gospel recognizes the fact that even the best of men fell under dejection. They should see their error, their folly and selishness, and look up to their Redeemer, who would carry them through. The great mission of the Saviour had been to make men humble, so as to fit them for heaven, and before entering heaven came this humiliation.

Second (Navy Yard) Baptist Church. The services at this church yesterday were of a sery interesting character, as, indeed, they always are. The text selected by the pastor, the Rev. Mr. ngersoll, was John, x:10; "I am come that they abundantly." The subject was announced as

THE LIFE IN JESUS.

All men, said the preacher, were rebeis against God. The business of the whole world seems to be to kill. The spider kills the fly, the bird the spider, the bawk the bird; man kills the hawk and kills his brother man, and the devil is the incarnation of death. But Christ came that the dead should be quickgned, and that in the world to come they should drink of the waters of life forever. He is the author and the finisher, the beginning and the end of life. The wrath of man, of the law, he withstood and counted not the cost. man, of the law, he withstood and counted not the cost.

The life we now live we live in Christ, our Redeemer, our king, our friend. Life in the Lord Jesus is more abundant than that given in Adam, wonderful and glorious as that was. There was no grace in that life. That in Christ Jesus is the beginning of the life which cannot be taken away. We are not unprepared to receive and care for the biessings we shall finally receive through Christ. They will be given in when we shall be fit to receive them. Life in Christ is more abundant, is better, than anything the world can offer—than stock, than gold, than the wine-cup, than the hilarity and reveiry of men; better than

dant, is better, than anything the world can offer—than stock, than gold, than the wine-cup, than the hilarity and reveiry of men; better than the life of kings, who dispense honors and rewards and punishments to men.

It is better, it is more abundant than the life of angels. What can be imagined more abundant than this life? The ancients had the dawn, we have the broad, bright day; they had types and figures, we have the srace of God. But what are we that we have this? Are we abundant in faith, in love, like John; in real, like Paul? If we want a more abundant life, we must get nearer to Christ and make ourselves more like him.

The preacher forcibly contrasted the eagerness with which we cling to this merely earthly life with the indifference we manifest to the more alundant and more ylorious life in Christ.

No abstract can do justice to this impressive and eloquent effort of Mr. Ingersoli—to his free and yet judicious employment of Illustrations drawn from all sources, the distinctness with which want to be a supplementally and clearly in the minds of his hearers. The quarette choir—Mr. E. T. Bower, leader; his Mina Smith, organist, and Mr. King, Mrs. Vanhorn and Miss Mount—opened with "As hirs Mina Smith, organist, and Mr. King, Mrs. Vanhorn and Miss Mount—opened with "As Pants the Heart," In which the severally/solos were finely rendered, and the effective manner in which the hymns were sung added much to the attractiveness of the service.

Our readers will not regret the time spent in ttending services at this church. Fourth Presbyterian-The anniversary of the missionary society of the Fourth Presbyterian church was held last evening, and attracted so large an attendance, despit-the warmness of the weather, that the church was crowded long before the hour appointed. The was crowned iong before the nour appointed. The exercises were varied, consisting of singing and recitations, and addresses by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Smith, and the assistant pastor, Mr. Kelly. Secretary of the soolety, Mr. F. D. Winslow, recited "The Burial of Moses" with remarkable grace and pathes. Numerous names were added to the roll of life members, after which the meeting was closed with the doxology and benediction.

Memorial Church Excursions. This evening the fourth of the Memorial churc excursions will take place. The Pilot Boy will leave her wharf, foot of Sixth street, at 5 o'clock leave her wharf, foot of Sixth street, at 5 o'clock, and reach it on her return promptly at II. An elegant lunch, hot coffee and ice cream will be served on board. The Pilot Boy, Captain Byles, will be in line trim for the reception of the party, which, like the others, will include some of the very best people in town. It is a great excursion for family parties and the children, and is unexceptionable in every particular. The steamer will run down as far as salt water.

VETERANS OF THE MEXICAN WAR. Design of the Proposed Badge and Seal-A. M. Kenaday, esq., of this city, first secretary of the National Association of Mexican War Sur-Cunningham an edition of five thousand copie of a pamphlet of thirty-eight pages, containing the full proceedings of the second annual reunion of the Veterans in this city on the 22d of Febru-

ary last, and proposes distributing them to ever survivor of that war whose post office address h ary isst, and proposes distributing them to every survivor of that war whose post office address he can obtain. The work is very creditable to the author and printer, and is illustrated with handsomely-sugraved designs of the proposed badge and seal of the national association, as recommended by the committee, consisting of Major A. J. Dallas, United States army; General P. O. Hebert, General Albert Pike, General Jas. Tilton and H. R. Grosby, esq.

The design of the badge, which is to be of bronze, fabricated from captured cannon, is a modified American shield in shape, about twe and a half inches in width; the outer rim will be raised from the general surface, and have therein the names of several of the most noted battles in which our arms were victorious. The navy is represented by a line-obattle ship in the left upper corner; the ordnance by a bursting bomb in the apex of the shield; the artillery by a piece in the right corner; the infantry and cavalry by a group of small arms intermedial. Under this group a magney plant is surrounded by cactus, emblematic of Mexico, with the word graven in black letters. Beneath the cactus is a castle, denoting the sugineer branch of the service, above the figures "1846," surrounded by a laurel wreath, banded below with three waving folds, bearing the immertal names of Scott, Perry and Taylor. Surrounding the wreath are tweaty-nine stars, indicating the number of States in the Union at the date of the war.

The book contains the list of delegates to the national conventions of 1874 and 1875, many of them being distinguished officers of the army and navy to-day; also, the report of the president and secretary, showing the transactions of the past year, and the number of States in the Union at the date of the war.

The book contains the list of delegates to the mational conventions of 1874 and 1875, many of them being distinguished officers of the arms, of the House of Representatives is an admirably-prepared statement of the Pension Committee of the Pustion Committee of th an obtain. The work is very creditable to the

much of interest in regard to the next meeting et the association at Philadelphia, on the 4th of July, 1876.

Secretary Kenaday has a prospectus on the cover of the book for a history of the Mexican war, to comprise in their order an impartial review of its causes, derived from official surces exclusively; a comprehensive narrative of the conduct of the several campaigns and expeditions, military and naval, with their lists of killed and wounded; a treatise upon the results of the war, as regards its effects upon the military ronows and material prosperity of the country; and an appendix is to contain authentic lists of the officers engaged, regular and volunteer, with such special marks of distinction as were conferred upon them for gallant and meritorious conduct in the public service of that period; also, a list of the survivors whose names are enrolled with the first recreatory, and the corps te which they were attached.

Mr. Kenaday undertakes this laborious task as one properly devolving upon the office he holds in the national association. He seems to regard the preservation of the glorious traditions of the war as the solemn duty of the survivors, and a proper tribute to the memory of their gallant comrades parsed away. The secretary will bring to bear on the work of compilation long experience as a journalist, a viyid personal recollection of many of the stirring scenes of the war, and the devotion of an enthuriast who has been largely instrumental in arousing public attention to the merits of the case under consideration.

The Washington Tribuns. At a meeting of the board of directs National Union Printing Company, on Saturday night, Mr. John G. Anderson was appointed busi-ness manager of the Washington Tribune. Delicious-Palmer's Cincinnati Lion lager is the finest beer in the city. For sale by dealers for family use at POTOMAC WATER.

three feet, it is because the surface is being rapidly closed; the weight of the water comes then into play upon the sand, induces, the packing already referred to, and leads to the labor of lossering up the material during the process of cleansing. Sometimes, when this amount of head is exceeded, the pressure leads the water to break through at points where some slight difference in the material gives it opportuniy. It will then flow through in veins, damaging the filter bed. Such overstraining of the filters is rare. The effect can readily be brought about by overworking the filters.

the filters.

The best size of filter bed for such a city as St.
Louis has been assumed to be 200x150, giving a
sand area of 37,440 square feet. This area, at the
rate of one half cubic foot of water per hour per
square foot of bed, gives a filtration of 18,720 cubic
feet of water per hour, which is equivalent to
449,280 cubic feet, or 3,350,847 United States galloos, in twenty-four hours. 445,280 cubic feet, or 3,350,847 United States gallons, in twenty-four hours.

To filter twelve millions of gallons daily, five filters of this size would be necessary, on the supposition that the flow of water through four of them is continuous through the twenty-four hours. To insure this condition the clear-water basin should be large enough to receive the water passing through the filters during the night hours, accumulating it there for the day service.

This clear-water basin need not be large. The ability to store up one third of the calculated daily consumption would meet the case. I have very little information in regard to

THE PRECISE COST

of filtration in England, no separate account being ordinarily kept of its particular expenses. At the Chelsea water works, London, the extra charge for filtering averaged four shillings and six pence per annum per tenement. If each tenant consumed 300 imperial gallons per diem, this charge would be equal to one cent (specie) for each 1.314 United States gallons. The charge probably includes some profit.

At Liverpool the cost of filtering (exclusive, I presume, of the capital invested in it) averaged nearly £100 sterling per annum for a million imperial gallons filtered daily, or for each 355,000,000 imperial gallons filtered daily, or for each 355,000,000 imperial gallons. This is equal to 1.14 mills per thousand United States gallons, or £1.14 (specie) per million United States gallons, for a delivery of 12,000,000 United States gallons for a main tenance equal to \$4,907 (specie) per annum.

At West Middlesex water works, London, the cost of filtering is about 10 shillings (£2.40 specie) At West Middlesex water works, London, the cost of filtering is about 10 shillings (\$2.40 specie) per million imperial gallons. These works are very economically managed, and this amount includes the capital invested. On the supposition, as before, that each tenement used 300 imperial gallons per diem or 109,500 per annum, equal to 131,435 United States gallons, the cost per tenement is in this case but 13 pence, equal to 25 cents (specie)

THE FIRST COST of such works varies with the nature of the ground, the cost of material at the particular place, and the character of the construction. We cannot, therefore, infer from any one place, except in very general terms, the expenditures to be encountered at another for the same extent of

cept in very general terms, the expenditures to be encountered at another for the same extent of water supply.

I have already said that the use of settling basins form a necessary and an economical preliminary to the use of the filter-bed in all cases, and especially during those mouths of the year when the water is very turbid.

In a temperate cumate, such as England, it is of little consequence how large these settling basins are made, provided that the depth of water is not less than so 10 feet, and that it is not held unchanged for any great length of time. But, in our warm climate, it will be advantageous to have the settling basins as small as practicable, consistent with the due preparation of the water for the filters. the filters.

This preparation, our experiments on the Mississippi water have shown, can be secured in twenty-four hours. Within that time, in still water, the heavier

PORTION OF THE SEDIMENT PORTION OF THE SEDIMENT
In suspension sinks to the bottom, leaving the
water thoroughly discolored still, but holding, as
respects weight, a very small part of the original
matter. This part, which even in still water settlee and disappears very slowly, is intercepted
and separated readily and specifity by the sand
filter, leaving the water invariably clear and
limpid
Under this arrangement we have the water but
twenty-hours still; during the rest of the time it is
in motion.

In motion.

To make the arrangement efficient under all circumstances there should be four settling basins, each of capacity to hold twelve millions of gallons with not less than twelve feet in dopth of water when full. When a greater capacity is required the wails should be carried up, and a carried up, and a quired the walls should be carried up, and a greater depth of water obtained.

With the four basins there would be one filling, one in which the water was still undergoing settlement, one in which the water was being drawn off, and one upon which the process of removing the stuff deposited on the bottom could be going on without interrupting the duty required of the others. on without interrupting the duty required of the others.

Waste pipes from each settling basin to the river would enable the attendants to scour or flush off at intervals the lowest three feet of the water, and by some manipulation to pass off with it more or less of the accumulated sediment. It never was supposed that this deposit would flow off without this kind of assistance, and it can

DETERMINED BY EXPERIENCE
whether it will be cheaper to run it out by wheelbarrows or to earry it off by mixing it with water.

If it should be desired to use settling basins
without filters, they ought to be much larger than
indicated above to secure approximately the same
results. They would not be so economical in first
cost if of sufficient size, but they might be drore
economical in accessance; but it is to be remove,
bered that in this connection, having in viewtheleprobable dimensions, they would be an experiment which it might be interesting to have made,
but which be mid not be advised that I browed. ment which it might be interesting to have made, but which could not be advised, that I know of, on the faith of its having succeeded elsewhere. Even where very large gathering reservoirs have been available, as at Liverpool and at Dublin, filter beds have been constructed on the usual scale, to get rid of that slight discoloration which frequently remains in large bodies of water, and to meet the turbid character of such water where the reservoir is low, as well as to intercept the organic impurities referred to elsewhere.

It remains to speak of the natural filter, of which we have specimens at Genos, Toulouse, Lyons, Angers and Perth.

The descriptions of the works at these places will show that this mode of obtaining a supply of clear water has been eminently successful as reclear water has been eminently successful as regards the quality, if not always are regards the

THE CHARACTER OF THE WATER

at the places referred to is indeed unobjectionable; the slight increase of hardness at Lyons, as compared with the Rhone water, being too small to be of any moment. The water, indeed, in this case, is not made clear and pure by any artificial process; it is received from the underground flow as from springs, and has not been exposed to light or to surface contamination of any kind.

Bordering upon all rivers there are found at intervals narrow plains of gravel or sand brought down and deposited there by the river under the varying positions of its channel way. When these beds of gravel extend to a depth below the bottom of the neighboring stream, they will always be found saturated with water mainly derived from that stream, and however turbid the water of the river, this underground flow will always be found clear, provided that we tap it at a reasonable distance from the channel way. The cities referred to derive their supplies of water from gravel accumulation of this kind—Genca at a considerable distance from the city, but the other places in the immediate vicinity of the several cities.

have been carried through these beds of gravel at depths sufficiently below the channel of the neighboring stream to insure a supply of water within the gallery during the lowest stages of its water. The water in these gravel beds rises and falls with the height of the water in the river, and unless the galleries were placed below its lowest water they would obviously become dry and would cease to deliver at its lowest stage. These galleries are of various sizes and of various widths, eight to thirty feet in width being the latest practice. But the experience of one place will seidom be applicable to another. The character of the neighboring stream and the fineness or courseness of the gravel or sand in which the galleries are placed influence importantly the rate of supply. These galleries are all of stone masoury, open at the bottom. The water in all these cases esters principally from the bottom, and the estimated rate of delivery in these galleries is generally referred to the area of the bottom.

The flood into them mu-t be at a velocity which shall not carry sand or any kind of material with the water. There is, therefore, no danger of undermining COVERED GALLERIES

THE SIDE WALLS.

The first galleries built at Toulouse and Lyons were too small in size to give the best results there. The latest galleries have been made larger—at Toulouse 7½ feet wid., at Lyons 33 feet wide. The galleries at Angers and Perth size too small for our purpose.

If we suppose the galleries to be 20 feet in width, and that a rate of 200 United States gallons per square foot of bottom could be abtained from them at low water of the Mississippi, the length of the gallery required to give 1,000,000 gallons daily would be 200 feet, and for a supply of 12,000,000 gallons it would require a length of 3,000 feet. In other words, THE SIDE WALLS.

THE BOTTOM AREA, to produce this last quantity, would be 60,000 square feet. The filtering galleries and basins at Lyons have an aggregate of 57,705 square feet, giving, at low water of the Rhone, a daily delivery of about 5,000,000 United States gallons, but the galleries of the other cities give much higher results, as you have seen, than the Lyons galleries. eries.

The river which finds its way into the deposit of The river which finds its way into the deposit of sand or gravel where the galleries are placed, must have deposited somewhere the sediment held by ft in suspension while in the riggr channel. I could not learn, however, that she filtering galleries became unserviceable from any such cause. The deposit which takes placeupon the river bottom in the ordinary and in the low stage of its water is removed, it is asserted, in time of floods, when the bottom is scoursed of all its light matter, and the coarser earths composing it become in this way periodically exposed. This and the fact that the water drawn from a gravel bed of this description percolates into it from a very extended fail as compared with any artificial filter, may account for the continued regularity of flow into the natural filtering galleries. The two modes of sand and gravel filtration to which attention has been specially directed—the natural filter and the artificial sand filter—have each of them must the test of long and successful use; and when the natural filter is not available the artificial filter may always be safely depended on is connection with subsidiog reservoirs as competent to render any river water, however turbid, entirely limpid and satisfactory in that respect for domestic use.

AMUSEMENTS.

The champion light weights of America and England will give exhibitions of the manly art of self-defense this week at the Comique. The o'Neill combination, dialect and sketch artists, are also added to the company. Frankie Christie, premiere denseuse, remains; also, the beautiful Weigel sisters. They are finished artists. It is also worth while to see Thomas in the very perfection of clog dancing. Miss Lillie Howard, excellent in speaking parts and a good dancer, also remains, and so does Kitty Allyne, as pretty a woman as there is in the profession.

The Avenue Theatre. At 12 o'clock last night Brooks had completed 854 half miles, leaving him 142 more to accom-plish. 'It is not believed, though, that he can finish his tack. His right leg is badly affected and his brain is very nervous, and he is avidently kept up now by sheer pluck. Hundreds will visit him to-day. The greatest interest is being manifested. Bijou Price makes her first appearance. The dean of the inculty, Jesse Howard, and Rrof. Frankle Johnson, with the Hottentots, Kirk and Draw, Rate Myers and Mary Adler, are all on the Avenue boards. ALL SORTS.

The several British settlements in South Africa are to be formed into a confederation, after the model of the Dominion of Canada. A Missouri land company has just resumed the survey of some bottom lands near New Madrid, which was interrupted by the earthquake in

Most of the twenty-cent pieces coined by the San Francisco mint have gone into the hands of the brokers, who retail them to the public at the very low price of 25 cents each. The total number of post offices in the entire Russian empire, both in Europe and Asia, is 3,200. In Lendon alone there are 530, and in England and Wales there are 9,280.

By a decree of the Italian Government no foreign ship in Italian waters is permitted to use the potatoes it has en board, unless the whole supply is washed under the supervision of the authorities. The pleadings in the trial of the murderer of Editor Sonzogne, at Rome, will commence on the 6th of July. The trial is a very exciting topic in the Eternal City, and tickets to the court-room are much sought after.

A Salt Lake City Mormon gives to the world

the following remedy: "If you have children with red hair, give them warm, fresh milk from a Texas cow. It will cure it for certain to a black." If somebody will lend us a Texas cow and a baby with red hair, we should like to try it. An old bachelor geologist was boasting that every rock was as familiar to him as the alpha bet. A lady declared that she knew a rock of which ne was ignorant. "Name it, madam," said he. "Rock the cradle, sir," replied the lady. A man in Portland, Oregon, thought he recognized an old friend, and proceeded to slap him

heartlly on the back and exclaim, "Hello, old fel-ler, where in h-ll did you come from?" before he found out that it wasn't his friend, but the Rev. E. Payson Hammond, the revivalist. King Oscar of Sweden has been enjoying a roya aing occar of Sweden has been enjoying a roya high cockalorum time at Berlin. The faithful, imperial vassals couldn't do too much for him. A sympathetic cord ties the two dynastics, as both are Protestant and both famed for a conquering hero—Charles XII. and Fred. 11. As Swedes and Germans are virtually the same race, far-seeing Birmarck sees no reason why the cord shouldn't be tied tighter and shorter. The day may come for it.

The Bishep of Verdun, in France, is of opinion The Bishep of Verdun, in France, is of opinion that there have been a sufficient number of appearances of the Holy Virgin. An apparition was reported to have taken piace in May at Cheppy, and it was followed by the usual miraculous cuses: but the Bishop has abruptly interfered, sending the fellowing note to the papers: 1st. The apparition of the Virgin has by no means been proved. 2d. The miraculous cures are nare invention. 3d. The clergy, from encouraging these manifestations, have done all in their power to enlighten the people and fortify them against a bilind creduitry. The Bishop of Verdun in article 1 simply pronounces a verdiet of "not proven" being mindful perhaps of what happen in the case of Mansignor De Bonald, who, when the miracle of La Salette was first noised abroad, condemned it in the most decided manner as an imposture.

A traveler gives the following as the only cor-A traveler gives the following as the only cor

A traveler gives the following as the only correct mode of eating oranges: You must cut the yellow skin off carefully at night, leaving the white pocket inside whole. Cut off the head of the orange, leaving a small raw spot exposed. Set the oranges cut of doors, so that the dew may fall on them, and in the morning the white skin will be tough and juice tight. At the breakfast table grasp your orange with a napkin as you would a newly-boiled egg, and as you eat an egg through its broken shell, so press the juice of your orange through its enter rind. Squeeze every drop into the mouth. Serve another orange, and still another, in the same way. And so keep on squeezing and sucking, and sucking and squeezing. The more orange juice you swallow the better for the stomach, the blood and the entire man. No one need be afraid to thus dispose of a dozen oranges before breakfast.

The present wide prevalence of plague on the

The present wide prevalence of plague on the Lower Euphrates is the continuation of an outbreak which, beginning at the close of 1873, had not ended at the close of 1874. Last year the disease prevailed on both banks of the river between Hillah and Dwianieh; this year it has become prevalent over the extensive district lying south of Dwianieh, between the sea of Nedjef and the Shat-el-Hie. South of Hillah, the country bordering the Euphrates on each side as far down as snatel-Hie. South of Hillah, the country bordering the Euphrates on each side as far down as the junction of Shat-el-Hie, is occupied by extensive marshes, and during the annual overflow of the river becomes a vast inuntation. In the midst of these marshes numerous Arab communities live, occupying reed huts, cultivating rice, and maintaining communication with each other by boats. They are often at feud, and among the more southern a state of savage lawlessness anboats. They are often at feud, and among the more southern a state of savage lawlessness appears to exist which makes intercourse with them difficult and dangerous. Part of the district which is the scene of the present outbreak of plague seems to be a veritable Alsatia, for the marshes in the vicinity of Lamlum are said to be a refuge for vagrant and vagabond Arabs and others who have fied from the Turkish authorities.

Hygienic Figures at Amherst-Dr. Hitchcock has just made some exceedingly interesting "statistical items relating to the graduates and present members of Amherst College," as he puts it, collecting them mainly from or so that it has been in operation. It appears years. The number of names on the annual catalogue from 1861-2 to 1874-5, inclusive, is 3,488, in the following proportions: Seniors, 21.335 per cent.; juniors, 23.154; sophomores, 26.867; and shmen, 28.710. During the above period the exercises two or more consecutive days for disability is about one fifth, or 709, made up in the llowing proportions: Seniors, 18.200 per cent. miors, 22.72; sophomores, 27.876; freshmen, 33.722, heating to student health.

inniors, 22.272; sophomores, 27.875; freehmen, 33.722. The causes of disability show some ourious facts relating to student health.

The most prevalent causes of interruption to college duties vary from 33.298 per cent. from colds and pneumonia down to 1.002 per cent. from colds and pneumonia down to 1.002 per cent. from colds and pneumonia down to 1.002 per cent. from colds and pneumonia down to 1.002 per cent. from colds and pneumonia down to 1.002 per cent. from colds and pneumonia down to 1.002 per cent. from colds and pneumonia down to 1.002 per cent. grainst 5.276, common fever capturing coll per cent. against 5.276, common fever capturing coll per cent. against 5.276, common fever capturing coll per cent. mamps following close at 3.384; indigestion, weak eyes and sore throat took 2.756 per cent. each, diptheria 2.506 and bilious fever and bilious attacks 4.760; intermittent fever took 1.652 per cent.; neasles, diarrhoza and tecth, 1.629, and meningitis, 1.273 per cent. The amount of time lost, if averaged to each sick man during this period, is 11.390 days; if averaged to ach sick man during this period, is 11.390 days; if averaged to ach sick man during this period, is 11.390 days; if averaged to all college it is only 2.428 days. The rate of decrease in numbers between the freshman and sophomore classes is 6 per cent., and the decrease in sickness is 15 per cent., between the sophomores and juniors the numerial decrease is 14, and the sickness decrease 17 per cent.

The falling off in numbers of juniors to seniors this year is 8 per cent, while the sickness decreases in numbers, after the first year, is, respectively, 6 per cent., 14 and 3 for each year's advance. The relative sickness of the four classes, beginning with the freshmen, is as follows: Freshman, 2.017; sophomore, 1.719; junior, 1.433; senior, 1.000. From this the percentage of decrease appears and ter freshman year, to be 15 per cent., 17 and 20 for each class, respectively. These figures all show that the continuous gymnastic drill requi

A Reminiscence of the Indian Mutiny. [From the London Times.] A case which recently came before the High Court at Calcutta recalls some of the earlier hor rors of the Indian mutiny. During the month of June and July, 1857, the Twelfth Irregular Cavalry, which had been raised and was com-manded by Major Holmes, took an active part in enjoyed the confidence of its commander. But one evening, as Major Holmes and his wife were driving in a buggy some three or four miles from one evening, as Major Holmes and his wife ware driving in a buggy some three or four miles from the lines, they saw Dalli Khan, the duffadar of the regiment, and four or five troopers ride up. The Major asked them why they were there and armed, instead of attending to their duty. The duffadar answered with some foul abuse, and, with the assistance of the troopers, murdered his commanding officer and Mrs. Holmes, cutting off both their heads. The head and body of the lady were thrown into a ditch, as was also the body of her husband. His head, however, was carried by the miscreants to the lines and displayed to the regiment, which was then, with the exception of some sixty men who remained faithful, marched off by Dalli Khan to Lucknow.

After the suppression of the mutiny Dalli Khan took refuge in Lucknow. Trusting, apparently, that eighteen years had sufficed to return to his native village. He was recognized, arrested and tried. All the witnesses were still alive, and their tales corresponded exactly with the stories told by them at a preliminary inquiry held while the adair was yet iresh in their minds. An old woman had been spoken to by Mrs. Holmes, a few minutes before the murderers rode up, and she gare a most graphic description of the tragedy. The Judge of Sarou sentenced the prisoner to death, and when the case came up to the High Court for confirmation, which the Indian code requires for capital sentences, there could be no doubt for hesitation. The evidence was clear, and, in the words of the presiding judge, the "murder was of such atrocity that would satisfy the ends of justice."

Furned in a Pond of Lye. Marshall Davis, a colored man, while driving a truck through West Tenth street, New York, passed through a pond of water near the dock of he White Star Line of steamers. In this pone the White Star Line of steamers. In this pond the soda-ash used in cleaning the boilers of the steamers is deposited, and the water is so thoroughly impregnated with it as to become a very powerful iye. The horses slipped and fell in the pond, scattering the lycover the driver and themselves. Davis was badly burned about the face and head. His left eye was almost entirely dedestroyed. He was attended by Dr. Walker, and was afterward taken to Belleyne hospital. The horses were so badly burned as to be useless, and they were killediby employees of the Society for the Prevention of Oruelty to Animals.

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In order to close it out as soon as possible, we have determined to sell it very much below cost, and very much less than it can be bought in this market,
Purchasers will find it to their interest to examine this lumber and learn our prices.

Large stock of
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Virginia Pine Boards, (seasoned 18 months,)
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COKE at seven cents per bushel, cartage extra. Ordersied hithe GASLIGHT OFFICE, So. distrants street; as III First-street, countwest corner Taird and B streets, or IN Bridge street Corner Taird and B streets or IN Bridge street Corner to the Corner of the Cor MIRE WORKS! FIRE WORKS! All Kinds of Fourth of July FIREWORKS, CRACKERS, &c.

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Blooks signally or pishuly byand. Period;
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Engagement for one work only of the ceichrased
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HARRY BROOKS, THE PEDESTRIAN, is now walking his great feat of one thousand half miles in one thousandhalf hours. Admission dur-ing the day and atter midnight ten cents. P.S.—The walk commences fifteen minutes before

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ATTERMS CASH.
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No effort will be spared to make this Excursion pleasant to all.

Good order insured. Boat will leave Sixth-sirret Wharf at 60 olock.

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FOURTH TRIP, MONDAY EVENING, JULY 12, on the Elegant IRON STEAMBOAT PILOT BOY. IRON STEAMBOAT PILOT BOY.

The boat will leave Sixth-street wharf at 5 o'clock
p. m., and return promptly at 11 o'clock. Befreshments served at city prices. Liquors entirely excluded from the beat. Ticket, a mitting genticman and lady, \$1; genfieman's ticket, 75 cents;
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1910-21

RELIANCE LODGE, No. 18.

RELIANCE LODGE, No. 18.

ELHANCE LODGE, No. 18.

ENIGHTS OF PYTHIAS,

Will give their anniversary EXCUESION
On TUESDAY, July 12, TO GLYMONT.

The MARY WASHINGTON will leave Righthstreet wharf at 7:30 o'clock s, m.; return about 6
o'clock p, m. Leave again at 5:30 o'clock; return
about 2 o'clock a, m.
Tickets, Si, admitting gentleman and ladies.

Music by Pistorio's Brassand String Band. Chlidren with their parents and servant free.

N. B,—Any objectionable parties presenting
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L. Eberly's, 1033 Set enth street northwest. 1910-26. TO PLEASURE SELKERS. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF

Steamer Pilot Boy, Capt. W. H. Byles. After this date and during the summer months the sine iron Steamer PillOT Buy will leave Washington, from Steamer PillOT Buy will leave Washington, from Steamer PillOT Buy will leave Washington, from Sixth-sirveit whatflevery TUESD AY and SATURDAY morning, at 70 elock, for leave the principal landings on the retomac, including the favoralise Summer hesorts of Coltan's and Bakiston's Islands. Returning, will arrive in Washington early on Wednesday and Sunday evenings. On Saturday, in addition to the above landings the Pilot Roy will take passengers for Leouardiown, arriving there early the same versing; leaving on Saturday morning for Washington. The scenery on the Fotomac being unsurpassed, and the Pilot Boy the only steamer affording a view of the entire route by daylight, make these most pleasant and healthful trips for families and social parties. Fare, single trip, 82; round-trip tickets, good unt uncet 82. Apply to Jya-2m Jy#-2m STEAMER "SUE" EXCURSIONS.

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has largerroom for pleasure parties than any other
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Mondays We denesdays and Fridays, leaving Eighthsireet wharf at 2 a. m. Apply on board, or to Capt.
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President.

MOUNT VERNON.
TOME OF WASHINGTON.
The Steamer ARROW.
Leaves Seventh-street wharf Dailly, (Sunday excepted.) at 10 a.m., returning about 4 p. m.
Round trip \$1, including admission to Mansion and Grounds.

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On the 15th day of Each Month during 1575 will be Drawn the 82

Try a ticket in this Liberal Schem \$250.000 IN PRIZES.

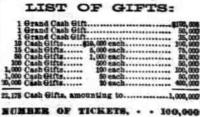
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Whole Tickets, 95; Haives, 25,30, 528
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1,000 Cash Gifts. 1,000 Cash Gifts. 20,000 Cash Gifts. 22,178 Cash Gifts, amounting to.

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